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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/701,449	11/06/2003	Naoto Kijima	244936US0X CIP	7622	
22850	22850 7590 02/08/2005		EXAMINER		
OBLON, SI 1940 DUKE	PIVAK, MCCLELLAN STREET	KOSLOW, CAROL M			
	ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			PAPER NUMBER	
	•		1755		
				DATE MAIL ED: 02/09/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		#V
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summans	10/701,449	KIJIMA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	C. Melissa Koslow	1755
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) 5 is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 		
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accention accention accention and accention accention accention accention accention accention. Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction accention.	epted or b) objected to by the did drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No. <u>10/325,826</u> . ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/6/03.	Paper No(s)/Mail Di 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)

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The references cited in the Information Disclosure Statement of 6 November 2003 are found in the parent application. The Japanese references cited have been considered with respect to the provided English abstracts.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The status of the parent needs to be updated. Applicants have two different definitions for "primary particle", the one on page 37, line 26 through page 38, line 2 and the one on page 63, lines 15-22. Appropriate correction is required.

There is no teaching of the claimed phosphor particles in the parent application.

Therefore the claims have an effective filing date of 6 November 2003.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 5,746,944.

This reference teaches LaPO₄:Ce,Tb phosphors having an average particle size in the range of 1-15 microns. This size overlaps the claimed secondary particle size range. Product claims with numerical ranges which overlap prior art ranges were held to have been obvious under 35 USC 103. *In re Wertheim* 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Malagari* 182 USPQ 549 (CCPA 1974); *In re Fields* 134 USPQ 242 (CCPA 1962); *In re Nehrenberg* 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960). Column 9, lines 20-25 teaches the phosphor particles can be substantially spherical and composed of crystallites which have an average size of 0.1-0.3 microns. The taught

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crystallites read upon the claimed primary particles and have a size that falls within the claimed range. The taught particles have aspect ratio of about 1 (the aspect ratio of a sphere), which falls within the claimed range. While the reference does not teach the internal quantum efficiency of the taught phosphors, but one of ordinary skill in the art would expect it to overlap the claimed range, due to fact taught phosphors has the claimed aspect ratio, claimed secondary particle size range and the size of the phosphors overlap, absent any showing to the contrary. The reference suggests the claimed phosphor.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 6,180,029.

This reference teaches spherical oxygen containing phosphors. Column 36-56 teaches these particles have a secondary particle median size in the range of 0.3-3 microns and are composed of crystallites, or primary particles, which have a size in the range of 0.1 micron up to less than the median secondary particle size. These sizes overlap the claimed ranges. Product claims with numerical ranges which overlap prior art ranges were held to have been obvious under 35 USC 103. *In re Wertheim* 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Malagari* 182 USPQ 549 (CCPA 1974), *In re Fields* 134 USPQ 242 (CCPA 1962); *In re Nehrenberg* 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960). The taught particles have aspect ratio of about 1 (the aspect ratio of a sphere), which falls within the claimed range. While the reference does not teach the internal quantum efficiency of the taught phosphors, but one of ordinary skill in the art would expect it to overlap the claimed range, due to fact taught phosphors has the claimed aspect ratio and the secondary and primary particle size ranges overlap the claimed ranges, absent any showing to the contrary. Column 34, line 59 through column 35, line 19 teach the composition of the taught phosphors

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can be any known oxygen containing phosphors. The exemplified phosphors includes europium activated yttrium oxide, zinc activated zinc oxide, silicates activated by Mn, Ce or Eu. While it does not exemplify a phosphor having the formula of clam 4, such phosphors are well known, such as europium activated alkaline earth aluminates having the formula MAl₂O₄. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to produce such phosphors having this formula by the taught process to form phosphors of this formula having the taught morphology. The reference suggests the claimed phosphors.

Claim 5 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

There is no suggestion or teaching in the cited art of record of a phosphor having the claimed composition and particle morphology.

U.S. patent 6,712,993 is cited as interest since it is the patent resulting from the parent application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melissa Koslow whose telephone number is (571) 272-1371. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Bell, can be reached at (571) 272-1362.

The fax number for all official communications is (703) 872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cmk February 4, 2005 C. Melissa Koslow Primary Examiner Tech. Center 1700